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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

Mike Donlin is said to have "scored" on the vaudeville stage. Naturally.

Now that we have the permission of Governor Warner we can all be thankful.

The record of hunting accidents so far has fully justified the hopes of the "I-told-you-so's."

What a fine scrap the Wolverine and Gopher will put up! It will be even better than a Badger fight.

"Beef prices will soon soar," says a headline in the New York Globe. Since when haven't they been soaring?

Wouldn't it be nice if Aldrich could get that elastic currency scheme in working order before Christmas?

An eastern man has just figured out that the Venus de Milo broke her arms off trying to button her shirtwaist up the back.

A while ago there was not enough snow for the hunters, and now there is too much. It's always easy to find an excuse for poor marksmanship.

In spite of their recent rise, eggs are not advanced to be seen in company with the humble ham, if any one still has the requisite price for bringing them together.

Senator Aldrich declares that a serious problem confronts congress. He thinks it is the currency question, while some other people think it is Joe Cannon.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

There is some debate as to the efficacy of the tuberculin test in determining beyond any doubt whether cattle are tuberculous. That it is not final is a proposition upheld by many dairymen. Still the tuberculin test appears to be in pretty good standing. It is generally applied in Wisconsin, under a state statute, and cows found to be infected with tuberculosis must be gotten rid of. This is accomplished in many cases, according to report, by shipping them into the upper peninsula of Michigan.

It is also noticed that the highest class dairies generally adopt this test. The Roycroft farm at Sidnaw, that impressive exhibit of advanced dairy methods built up by W. S. Prickett, has just been visited by the veterinarians, and the herds from which the supply of Roycroft dairy products come have been tested for tuberculosis and pronounced healthy. Certification to this fact, coupled with the absolutely sanitary methods insisted on at the Roycroft establishment, certainly make the Roycroft products most attractive to people who are content with no less than an absolute assurance of the healthfulness and cleanliness of their foods.

WOMEN ARE VICTIMS

INDOOR LIFE AND LACK OF EXERCISE CAUSES PILES.

More women than men have piles. It is because they take so little outdoor exercise and are so often constipated. There is a stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and no amount of cutting or treatment with ointments and suppositories will remove this cause.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, an internal, tablet medicine, will permanently cure any case of piles, removing the cause. Price, \$1 at Eagle Drug store, Calumet, Mich. Fully guaranteed. Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

In Marquette county there is a dairy farm that has just been put on a commercial basis that is no whit behind the Roycroft establishment in these important respects, comments the Mining Journal. We refer to the Embaguard farm at Ives Lake, owned by J. M. Longyear, which is now prepared to supply part of the Marquette market for milk, cream and other dairy products. The Embaguard herd, like the one at Roycroft, has been subjected to the tuberculin test and is pronounced absolutely healthy, and the strictest of sanitary precautions are taken in handling Embaguard dairy products.

The importance of wholesome and rich milk, particularly in the upbringing of babies and young children, cannot be overestimated. In the past it has been too little appreciated by the many, and there still remains too much indifference on the subject. Still the agitation it has received has borne fruit. Milk is now generally delivered in bottles, and more attention is paid to handling it in a sanitary manner. It's much easier to find comparatively good dairies than it was a few years ago.

The state law in Michigan covering this subject is inadequate. The cities that have adequate ordinances governing the matter are the exception that prove the rule that the milkman is allowed to be as lax as he wishes to be in the management of his dairies. In too many cases the thing foremost in his mind is the maximum profit to be obtained from his business.

The responsibility for getting good milk, particularly for the feeding of babies and young children, under these conditions rests on the consumers. They should make it a point to know how the dairies they are patronizing are conducted, and if the conditions in them are not what they should be they should transfer their business to other dairies. If the consumer could be stirred from his indifference on this important question it would be possible to make dairy conditions as admirable without the enactment of another law or ordinance. When the consumer looks into the matter he will be surprised to find how small is the difference in cost between good milk, from healthy stock, and the doubtful and suspicious product he may have been carelessly using.

THE ONE MEANS OF RELIEF.

On October 27 the car shortage amounted to 38,000 cars, an increase in the short space of two weeks from a shortage of 28,000 reported on October 7, with the certainty of further decrease in the number of freight cars, a fact which shipper and receiver must face and for the added cost of which the entire country must pay. The fact that the great railway systems are placing orders for more cars gives no sign of present relief, nor does the fact argue for relief in the future. It is always to be remembered that the growth of trade and commerce far outstrip the efforts of the railroads to keep pace with it. To believe otherwise would be to deny the patent facts of past growth, so enormous and so continuous, as to call from President Hill the statement that it would cost the railroads of the country the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 annually for five years to come up to the demands of trade and commerce.

It was a frank confession. But it was a confession which carries its own refutation with it. While the railways were engaged in their expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 annually, the country would be developing at a rate even greater, and the catching up of the railways could be accomplished only on the impossible condition that the trade and commerce of all sections of the United States should remain at a standstill.

There is but one method through which relief from car shortages can be had. That method is in the improvement of the inland waterways of the country. With the inland waterways improved, the additional facilities demanded by shippers by rail could be afforded. The fact of enormous development and the fact that with each year the car shortages grow more serious and more costly and disastrous, are the surest guarantee that there are freight offerings amply sufficient in volume to tax the capacity of both means of transportation, and that the relief which shipper and receiver demand, would ensue to the relief of the railway.

There cannot, in the nature of things, be hostility in competition between the river and the rail.

OUR MOST PRECIOUS METAL.

The development of the electrical industry has made copper one of the most indispensable of all the metals. Fortunately the new world is rich in copper or the enormous demand for it would make it even more precious than gold. Last year, according to the geological survey, the production of copper in the United States exceeded that of any other year in the history of the metal, totaling 942,570,721 pounds. In this production, Arizona led with 280,523,267 pounds; Michigan had 252,593,453 pounds and Montana 222,565,651 pounds.

Previous to the wonderful development of electrical apparatus there was little demand for copper. The tempering of copper has long been recognized as a lost art and years ago copper could only be used for kettles and other kitchen utensils, for ship bottoms and ornamental work. Consequently there was little demand for the metal.

The early experiments with electricity proved that silver was the very best conductor for the electric currents and that copper ranked a very close second. Silver being out of question, on account of its scarcity and consequent high price, the manufacturers seized upon copper for the making of conductors in electrical apparatus.

Every conductor of electricity in electrical machines and apparatus is made out of copper, except where a resistance is required, such as in electric heating devices, or where the

Syrup of Figs
and
Elixir of Sennaacts gently yet promptly
on the bowels; cleanses
the system effectually;
assists one in overcoming
habitual constipation
permanently.To get its beneficial
effects always buy the
genuine.MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

weight of copper in long distance transmission makes it more economical to use aluminum wire. About 20 per cent. of the total weight of every electric generator or motor is copper.

Electricity will flow through copper with very little resistance, traveling at the rate of nearly 186,000 miles a second. It does not travel through soft iron so easily and some metals, or alloys, offer a great amount of resistance to the flow of the current. This resistance results in a serious loss of electricity through heat—the electrical energy being converted into heat energy in forcing its way through the obstructed path, in the same way that the friction of a car axle causes a hot box.

This is almost a universal age of electricity and if civilization today was confronted with the choice of giving up its copper or its gold the world's gold mines would be deserted tomorrow. We can get along without gold but it would be almost impossible to get along without our millions of pounds of copper annually.

Copper is one of the most ancient of the metals utilized by man. When the first skin-clad savage of ancient Europe heated a lump of copper ore in his fire and melted out the first bit of copper then the stone age passed and another step towards modern civilization began. These first little globules of copper were hammered flat with the stone axes and pierced with sharp bits of flint for ornamental use. This first copper was too soft to be used for the making of sharp edged weapons and it was not until some native genius mixed it with tin and produced an alloy called bronze that the new metal could be formed into weapons, coins, utensils and other things which would be strong and durable. The bronze age lasted until the discovery of iron and tempered steel, then vanished in the past with the age of flint and stone. Today the tombs of Greece and Italy yield up their bronze statues, ornaments, weapons and utensils to testify to the craft and skill of those ancient of the bronze age.

In America the pick of the scientific searcher discloses the copper ornaments of the Aztec and the Incas. The mound builders had their copper ornaments and history related that even the Indians who greeted Coronado, Ponce de Leon, Columbus and Hudson were copper ornaments on their person although they made no use of it for weapons or utensils as did the mound builders and the cliff dwellers and the semi-civilized tribes of Mexico and Peru.

Down through all these centuries copper has been of greatest value to man but it did not compare favorably with iron and steel until electricity came into its own so few years ago. Today the General Electric company, the largest manufacturer of electrical machinery in the world, uses thousands of tons of copper annually.

'THIS IS MY 64TH BIRTHDAY.'

Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., retired, was born in Rockland, Maine, November 18, 1845, and graduated from the United States Naval Academy at twenty years of age. His early service in the navy was mainly at sea and in every part of the world. He took part in the Korean expedition in the early 70s, and later served on various important naval boards. In 1898 he was commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard and at the outbreak of the war with Spain he was given command of the Badger. After the war he was the first naval commandant and governor of Porto Rico. After his duty as governor of Porto Rico he commanded the third light-house district and was next in the important command of the receiving ship Vermont at the New York navy yard. From 1904 until his retirement for age in 1907 Rear Admiral Snow

PROVEN ECZEMA CURE.

A Trial Bottle of Oil of Wintergreen Compound is Offered at 25 Cents.

By a special arrangement with the D. D. D. Laboratories of Chicago, we can at present offer the D. D. D. Prescription for eczema in a special trial bottle at one-quarter of its usual price. This oil of wintergreen compound will surely convince the most skeptical. With the first application you will get instant relief from the itch and soon you will see signs of cure.

No matter how many salves and other so-called skin remedies have failed, this oil of wintergreen liquid (unlike salves) will penetrate to the inner skin, killing the eczema germs. Will you not—on our special recommendation—call at our store?—and get a 25¢ trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. Eagle Drug Store.

was in command of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

'THIS DATE IN HISTORY.'

1626—St. Peter's Rome, dedicated by Pope Urban VIII.
1755—Earthquake felt along the eastern coast of North America, from Canada to the West Indies.
1776—General Cornwallis, with 8,000 men, crossed the Hudson to attack Fort Lee.
1789—Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, inventor of the daguerotype, born at Cormelles, France. Died July 10, 1851.
1810—Asa Gray, famous American botanist, born. Died Jan. 20, 1888.
1852—Public funeral of the Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's Cathedral.
1895—Neg. Pece Indian reservation in Idaho opened to settlement.
1892—Women admitted to the bar in Ontario, under act of the Provincial legislature.
1902—Hugh M. Thompson, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, died at Jackson.
1903—United States and Panama signed canal treaty.
1908—James Gayley resigned as first vice president of the United States Steel corporation.

The maker of the first wood pulp for printing paper in United States, who has just died at Lee, Mass., Frederick Wurtzbaach, came to that town from Germany in 1866. The first product was turned out the year following. Since then millions of acres of forest have been acquired for this industry. He hardly realized the development of which he was the pioneer. Berkshire county, where he lived, has figured quite largely as an exponent of new ideas in paper-making. Near the beginning of the civil war a plant in Mill River, a hamlet of New Marlboro, and now industrially deserted, began the manufacture of printing paper from rye straw. The enterprise for a number of years was very successful and profitable. It furnished paper for some of the leading New York journals, but its distance from the railroad and the introduction of wood pulp finally forced its discontinuance.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

E. H. Southern and Julia Marlowe will appear in the coming Shubert production of "False Gold."

The Shuberts intend shortly to bring out a play from the Danish, entitled "The Head of the Firm."

One of the novelties in "The Jolly Bachelors," the new Fields-Shubert review, is a scene showing the three decks of the Lusitania.

One of the early attractions of the season will be "The King of Cadenia," with a cast including William Morris, Eva Davenport and Clara Palmer.

Julia Eckert Goodman, the author of "The Test," has written a new play entitled "Mother," which is to have an early presentation at one of New York's theaters.

Arrangements have been completed for Henrietta Crossman to bring her successful play "Sham," back to New York during the first week of January of next year.

Thomas W. Ross will be at the head of the company in "The Fortune Hunter," when Coban and Harris produce that comedy in the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, December 25.

Henry B. Harris has purchased from Paul Armstrong, the author of "Salome Jane," his new play, "Whom the Gods Love." The hero is a young man of Italian-American parentage. Miss Katherine Grey, who is now on the way to Australia, will play Mrs. Fiske's original role in "Salvation Nell." Her repertoire includes "Salome Jane," "The Lion and the Mouse," and "The Third Degree."

John Drew, who intended playing a new comedy by W. S. Maughan this season and also to make a production of "Much Ado About Nothing," has postponed both enterprises in order to continue playing "Innocent George."

Miss Edith Ellis, the author of "Mary Jane's Pa," is responsible for the staging of "The Lottery," a new comedy by Rida Johnson, which the Shuberts will send on tour with Jameson Lee Finney, Julia Hay and other notable players.

"The Great Mrs. Alloway," a play by Douglas Murray, will have its first production in America some time during the coming season. Mr. Frohman, who recently presented the play for the first time in London, with Lena Ashwell in the leading role, also owns the American rights.

Guilmer's "La Piedad," which has been translated into English by Wallace Gilpatrick and Guido Marburg under the title of "Heart Hunger," has just had a successful premiere in one of the theatres in Paris, with Mimi Agullia, the Sicilian star, in the leading role.

"The Lily," the first play written by David Belasco, since "The Girl of the Golden West," will be given its first production at New York on December 23. The play is an adaptation from the French of Pierre Wolff and Gaston Leroux's drama "Le Lys." It will have its initial production in Washington, D. C., on December 6, and after a week there and a week in Pittsburgh it will be taken to New York for the opening of the new Belasco-Stuyvesant Theatre, just completed.

UPPER PENINSULA

Home Destroyed By Fire—Geo. D. Renwick's house in Schoolcraft county has been destroyed by fire. Mr. Renwick was absent, but reached the spot in time to save two overcoats. All of his books, furniture and clothing were destroyed and he says that his loss will exceed \$500. The property was located in Doyle township.

Kept Their Marriage Secret.

Miss Charlotte Donovan of Escanaba and W. B. Bowen of Oshkosh were married at St. Patrick's church in Escanaba Sept. 2 and the news has just leaked out. Rev. Father Langan performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives of the couple and a few close personal friends. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Donovan, of 601 South Jennie street, Escanaba. She had signed a contract to teach in the public schools during this year and the marriage was kept a secret to allow the board of education time to secure another teacher to take her place. Mr. Bowen is a prominent man of Oshkosh and the couple will make their home in that city.

Bills Left Unpaid—

The firm of Prondogust and Fallon, who had the contract for the water works extension and the construction of a concrete tank at Norway, gave up the job last week and left town leaving over \$3,000 of unpaid bills for material and labor, says the Iron Mountain Press. The original contract called for the construction of a concrete tank for \$4,998 and the laying of the water pipe for \$16,170.62. Out of that amount the firm has drawn \$8,994.15 on estimates for work performed and now it is up to the bondsmen, the National Surety company of New York, to step in and complete the contract or let the city take charge of the work and the Surety company foot the bill.

The Jury Acquitted Him—

John Loose, of Manistowic, who it is claimed has been practicing veterinary surgery in Schoolcraft county without having gone through the formality of complying with the state laws governing such matters, was tried in Judge Knox's court the other day and acquitted of the charge. Secretary Ward of the state veterinary board was present at the trial and testified that Mr. Loose had not complied with the requirements of the law. Loose demanded a jury trial and after hearing the testimony and the arguments of the attorneys, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It is stated that the matter will not be dropped by the state authorities, but will be taken to the court of last resort for final disposition.

Ice Cream Causes Death—

Germany, Great Britain and the United States produce four-fifths of the world's supply of pig iron.

CENSUS BUREAU HEADS



At the bottom is E. Dana Durand of Michigan, director of the census bureau. At the top reading from left to right are Charles S. Sloan, the geographer of the census bureau; A. H. Baldwin, chief clerk; Robert M. Pindell, Jr., appointment clerk.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Old Doctor Uncle Sam's census will make his thirteenth diagnosis of the condition of Uncle Sam and his family next April 15. He began it in 1790 and has been repeating it every ten years since. Uncle Sam has footed the bills to date amounting to about \$47,000,000. Our thirteenth investigation will cost about \$13,000,000. So that when Old Doctor United States Census finishes his current work there will have been spent about \$60,000,000 for this purpose since 1790.

The twelfth census cost about \$13,000,000, and as Uncle Sam's landed possessions have increased since then and his family gained about 15,000,000 more members than belonged to it in 1900, it would be considered no more than fair if the present diagnosis were to call for the spending of about \$19,000,000, which would be the sum if the rate of increase of expense at each census up to the twelfth were to be maintained for the thirteenth.

A census expert has estimated that of the thirteen millions, the headquarters office force will earn \$4,800,000; the enumerators \$4,500,000; the supervisors \$910,000; and the special agents \$700,000. The administrative cost will be \$300,000; the stationery \$200,000; rent \$125,000; tabulating machines \$250,000; cards for tabulation processes, \$100,000; printing \$300,000; Alaska, \$85,000; Porto Rico \$160,000. Total, \$12,230,000.

If that is all the expense, it is cheap. The late Gen. Francis A. Walker, who was a census authority greater than any other, living or dead, once wrote that "the people of the United States can well afford to pay for the very best census they can get." He penned this remark in connection with a frank confession of his own short-sightedness in underestimating the cost of the tenth census.

It's the old story: When you are ill get the best doctor you can afford.

The comparative cheapness with which the thirteenth census will be taken will be largely due to Director E. Dana Durand's economical methods, to the introduction of semi-automatic electric card-punching, tabulating, and sorting machines, and to the inheritance of wisdom from the experience gained by the permanent census bureau. During the term of the latter, which now is in a state of suspended animation pending the taking of the decennial census, the methods of inquiry tabulation and compilation have been greatly improved both in accuracy and in economy. Millions will be saved.

Mr. Durand is responsible for many of the new methods to increase statistical accuracy at every step of the census taking and to decrease the per capita cost of the enumeration. The card punching, tabulating and sorting machinery is the invention of a census mechanical expert and the patent rights belong to Uncle Sam. The machines are novel in plan and design, are of greater speed and efficiency than those they superseded, and can be built and operated at a large saving of money as compared with previous expenditures for this purpose.

Other money-saving features are the elimination of the vital-statistics inquiry from the work of the decennial census, as it belongs to the permanent branch of the United States census; the reduction in the number of

schedules, the piece-price method of paying for machine work; the omission of the hand, household and neighborhood industries from the manufacturers' branch of the census and reduction of the size and number of copies of the final report.

The larger part of the thirteen millions will be expended in the fiscal year which began July 1 last, and ends June 30, 1910, the first of the three years within which time the thirteenth census must be over, the temporary clerks and special agents discharged, and the permanent census bureau with its office force of 700 clerks again performing its annual internal functions. Fully half of the total to be expended will be Washington's share and the remainder will be distributed all over the country. Washington needs the money and is preparing to absorb the millions into its circulatory system.

Congress has limited the thirteenth census to four general subjects: population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries. The director is authorized to determine the form and subdivision of inquiries. The inquiry as to population relates to the date April 15, 1910; that as to agriculture concerns the farm operations during 1909 and calls for an inventory of farm equipment April 15, 1910; that relative to manufactures and mines and quarries is for 1909.

The enumerators will carry only the population and agriculture schedules April 15, 1910. Special agents will be sent out with the schedules for the manufactures, mines and quarries data. There will be fully 65,000 enumerators, of whom about 45,000 will carry both the population and agriculture schedules, as it is estimated that there are fully 7,000,000 separate farms in America, with farmers numbering well up into a score of millions. In 1900 there were many more billions of dollars of fixed capital invested in agriculture than there were in manufactures, strange as it may seem. And the farmer is getting better off all the time; his mortgage indebtedness is decreasing fast; his taxation is small as compared with the urbanite's burden; and he has taken to automobile riding on a large scale.

This is the heyday of the farmer, and Old Doctor U. S. Census is going to diagnose him pretty carefully for fear that with case comes evil, that is, the neglect of those essentials which have made his prosperity possible, even if it is not permanent because he could not stand prosperity.

Census taking every 10 years is a tremendous task. It is the greatest single operation undertaken by Uncle Sam, with the exception of the Panama canal work and the assembling of an army in time of war. The American census is the largest, costliest and most accurate of any taken by the civilized nations. Its methods are the most complete. The census bureau forces comprises, first, Director E. Dana Durand of Michigan, who, although only 35 years old, is older than most of the generals commanding the forces in the Civil war, and he is, too, a statistically seared hero, a veteran in government service, and likely to prove the most practical and efficient director connected with any of the past censuses. Then there is the assistant director, William H. Wilboughy, of Washington, D. C., former secretary of state of Porto Rico. Next in rank are the five chief statisticians: William C. Hunt, in charge of the population division; Le Grande Powers, heading the agricultural division;



William M. Stewart, overseeing the manufactures division; Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, the vital statistics work, and Dr. Joseph Adna Hill, the division of revision and results. Charles S. Sloan is the geographer, Albert H. Baldwin is chief of the publication division, Hugh M. Brown is private secretary to the director, Robert M. Pindell, Jr., is the appointment clerk; George J. Hannes is the disbursing officer and C. W. Spicer is the mechanical expert. In addition to these are the chiefs of the divisions under the chief statisticians.

There are about 750 permanent clerks and there will be 3,000 temporary clerks, etc. The supervisors will number 320 and they will employ and direct the 65,000 enumerators. Expert special agents numbering 20 will exercise an advisory function. There will be about 1,900 chief special agents and assistant agents. The supervisors will also probably employ 1,000 clerks, 500 special agents and 1,000 interpreters to assist them in the direction of the enumerators.

The enumeration must be finished within two weeks in the cities of 5,000 population or over at the last census, and within 30 days in all other areas.

The preparation of the schedules for the tabulating process will begin as soon as they are forwarded by the supervisors. The data on them relating to population will be transferred to manila cards, by the punching of holes in them to correspond with the different items in the schedules. An electrical machine controlled by a clerk can punch holes in 3,000 cards a day. There will be 300 of these and 30,000,000 cards have been ordered.

After punching the cards are handed into an electric tabulating machine with a "pin-box" attachment which permits the required pins to pass through the variously placed holes in the cards, in this way establishing an electric circuit resulting in the tabulation of the items on counters which register their results in printing on spoiled paper somewhat like a stock "ticker." There will be 100 of these machines. After certain comparisons to prove accuracy, the schedules are permanently preserved in a great iron safe in the census bureau. As the card does not contain the name of the person for whom it stands, all personal identity is eliminated from the cards. All danger of misuse of such information disappears. Severe penalties are provided in case any employee discloses census information to outsiders. The next step is the making of the analyses, and then, finally, the issue of the printed bulletins and reports. Before July 1, 1912, the work must be over and the thirteenth census gone to join its scientific ancestors.

Mrs. Richard Garland, one of the oldest residents of the city, is dead at Ironwood. The deceased had been ill for a few days previous to her death from an ailment which the physicians pronounced as poisoning as the result of eating ice cream. She was apparently recovering from this attack, however, and had been able to sit up. Subsequently she was taken with a fainting spell, and the physicians, being hastily summoned, found her in a dying condition. Strenuous efforts were made to revive her, but without avail. Mrs. Garland was born in England, Oct. 15, 1850, and came to this country with her parents when a child. She was married at Bruce Mines, Ontario, to Richard Garland Dec. 21, 1865. She went to Ironwood with her family twenty-one years ago, and had lived there continuously ever since, her husband dying two years ago. She is survived by seven sons—William of Duluth, Richard of Iron River, Joseph of Pravel, Washington, and Charles, Bert, Ray and John of Ironwood.

Production Poorly Distributed. Germany, Great Britain and the United States produce four-fifths of the world's supply of pig iron.